

## REFERENCES.

- [1] KROHN, H. Die Vögelwelt Schleswig-Holsteins. Hamburg (1925).
- [2] DIETRICH, F. Hamburgs Vögelwelt. Hamburg (1928).
- [3] BECKMANN, K. O. Die Vögelwelt Schleswig-Holsteins. Neumünster (1951).
- [4] LEEGE, O. Über das Brutgeschäft der Vogel auf den ostfriesischen Inseln im Jahre 1903. *Orn. Mschr.* 29, p. 105, 1904.
- [5] LEEGE, O. Die Vögel der Ostfriesischen Inseln. Borkum und Emden (1905).
- [6] Sehlbach, F. Von Borkums Vögelwelt. *Orn. Mschr.* 50, p. 23, 1925.

## Marking Wild Geese in Iceland in July, 1951.

Mr. PETER SCOTT gave a most interesting talk and exhibited colour films showing incidents during the expedition, the birds, scenery and sunsets.

Mr. Scott's talk and film was very much appreciated by those present.

A New Race of *Muscicapa aquatica* Heuglin, from Northern Rhodesia.

Dr. JAMES P. CHAPIN sent the following:—

The nominate race of the African swamp flycatcher, ranging from the Gambia to the Bahr-el-Ghazal, is a rather greyish brown bird, pale below, and with almost no sign of a dark breast-band. Its wings measure 67-71 mm. in length. The much darker brown *M. a. infulata* Hartlaub, has a well developed brown breast-band, wings 64-69 mm., and ranges from Lake No to the eastern Uelle District, Lake Edward, the northern shores of Lake Victoria, and the Kagera River. This in turn is replaced in the highlands about Lake Kivu by *M. a. ruandae* (Gyldenstolpe), with wings 68-76 mm. In the lowlands along the Lualaba River, near the vast marshes about lakes Kisale and Upemba and along the Luapula River lives *M. a. lualabae* (Chapin), with only a slight indication of a breast-band, and wings only 62-66 mm. The range of the species was known to extend to Lake Bangweulu and to the north end of Lake Nyasa. A single specimen collected by Fülleborn at Langenburg was said by Reichenow to be rather lighter brown above than *M. a. infulata*.

The distribution of this flycatcher is dependent on swamps with a luxuriant growth of papyrus, phragmites, or other reedlike plants; and it now has been found to inhabit the extensive Lukanga Swamps, about forty miles west of Broken Hill in Northern Rhodesia. The Congo-Zambesi waterparting might be expected to provide such a population with a fair degree of isolation.

Certainly the two male specimens recently collected by Mr. I. R. Grimwood at Suye Lake and sent to the American Museum of Natural History by C. M. N. White for study cannot be referred to any of the races thus far named, and so I propose to call them:—

## MUSCICAPA AQUATICA GRIMWOODI, new race.

*Description*.—The upper-parts are dark brown, differing at most from those of *M. a. lualabae* and *M. a. ruandae* by a faintly greyer tinge. The lower surface looks much more whitish than in either of those races, for a breast-band is scarcely more evident than in *M. a. lualabae*, and lower breast, flanks, and under tail-coverts show scarcely any wash of grey or brownish. In size, moreover, this new race exceeds *M. a. lualabae* very markedly, for two males have wings 68, 71 mm. long, tails 54, 57 mm., culmen from base 16, 17 mm.

*Type*.—Male adult, Suye Lake (lat. 14° 25' S., long. 27° 35' E.), Northern Rhodesia, 26th June, 1951. Collector's number 618, AMNH. No. 748,410.

*Distribution*.—Thus far known only from the Lukanga Swamps. It would seem unlikely that this race could occur at Lake Bangweulu, but it should certainly be looked for at any other suitable locality in the Kafue River drainage.

*Remarks*.—It is interesting to note that this southernmost race is of much the same size as *M. a. aquatica*, its counterpart to the north of the equator. Between them, in the lowlands, the races *M. a. infulata* and *M. a. lualabae* are both of smaller size. But the largest representatives of the species, referable to *M. a. ruandae*, are found on highlands lying mainly within the three degrees just south of the equator. Four examples from the northwest side of Lake Tanganyika and the Ruzizi Valley, while agreeing with *M. a. ruandae* in colour, have wings only 68-71 mm. long. On the whole, pigmentation is heaviest near the equator, though it cannot be said to vary exactly with latitude.

The American Museum is grateful to Mr. Grimwood for the gift of the type specimen.

## Change of Names among Sunbirds and a Woodpecker.

The MARQUIS HACHISUKA sent the following:—

According to the modern classification the following changes are required. For welcome help in the following matter I am much indebted to Mr. H. G. Deignan of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington who kindly looked into nomenclatorial problems which I was unable to settle in Japan.

(1) As early as 1912, Oberholser (*Smiths. Misc. Coll.*, 60, no. 7, p. 18, footnote) explains that *Nectarinia pectoralis* Horsfield (*Trans. Linn. Soc.*, 13, pt. 1, p. 167, May, 1821, from Java) is pre-occupied by *Cinnyris pectoralis* Vieillot (*Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, 31, p. 497, 1819) which is a synonym of *Cinnyris afra* of Cape Province. The next oldest name is *Nectarinia eximia* Temminck (Temminck and Laugier, *Pl. Col. d'Ois.*, livr. 23, pl. 138, figs. 1 & 2, June 1822, from Java) but this is an exact homonym of Horsfield's' (*Nectarinia eximia* (Horsfield), *Trans. Linn. Soc.*, 13, pt. 1, p. 168, 1821, from Java)